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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	DNYA · A · GUNDE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25308
Center	PUNE	Date	24/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

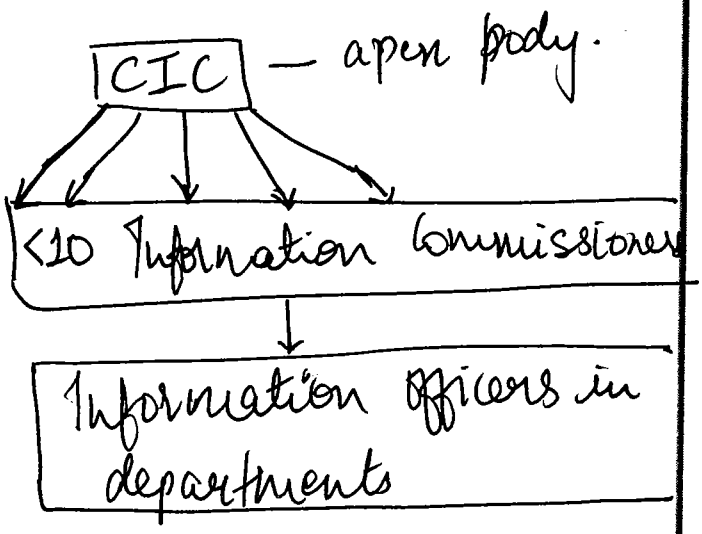
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

The Central Information Commission is established under Right to Information Act, 2005.

Structure of CIC



Issues in the functioning of CIC

1] Recent amendment reduced the powers of CIC in terms of investigation against officers, requiring permission

2] The "headlessness" of CIC due to political reasons has left the CIC an "ornamental body"

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3.] The commission is severly understaffed. This leads to improper investigation, verification of affidavits, etc.

4.] The lack of cooperation from other departments also creates information ~~anal~~ anomalies

Key Measures

1.] Complete staffing of the commission especially the investigating wings

2.] Giving more teeth in the form of sanctions, fines and removal to the commission.

3.] Following the model of Sweden and Finland in empowering the CIC

Information is the critical input for policy formulation and monitoring. It is sin qua non that all stakeholders have information about public service delivery.

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2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor is a constitutional post that has unique functions under discretionary powers.

Governor's discretionary powers are enumerated in article 163, 164, 200, 201.

Wider than Presidents' discretionary power

a.] Governor can reserve a bill for the assent of President under (art. 200)

b.] S/He is responsible for appointing a Tribal Affairs Minister in states like Assam, Meghalaya, etc.

c.] Governor from time to time can submit a report on the efficient conduct of government to President.

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d) Governor under art. 356(1) can advice the President to impose President's Rule in the state due to failure of constitutional machinery.

e) Similarly the Governor has the warrant under seal to make rules for peace and prosperity in Andaman and Nicobar Union Territory

f) After ~~7th~~ 7th constitutional amendment a Governor can be a Governor for more than 1 state and / or neighbouring union Territory.

Thus, the discretionary powers under constitution are wider but situational discretion is same as president.

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3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? **(150 words) 10**
उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals have been set up under Art. 323(A) for administrative tribunals and 323(B) other purpose tribunals.

Their objectives and their fulfillment

1.] Faster disposal of cases
In some cases like NGT it is faster while CAT and State Administrative Tribunals the pendency is increasing.

2.] Easing the burden of Judiciary
This has not been achieved as most cases find a recourse to High courts even after final verdict.

3.] Simplification of process
multiplicity of tribunals has led to "Tribunalization of Justice".

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4.] Experts- manning tribunals

→ experts are seldom seen but retired judges and promotee judges are manning tribunals.

Successful examples

1.] The NGT has been exemplary in upholding natural justice and proactive in ganga pollution, Delhi Air quality, etc

2.] The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (MAT) uses digital infra-structure to fast track cases.

Way forward

1.] Involvement of domain experts

2.] Giving more teeth to tribunals for finalisation of verdict.

3.] Improving quality of deliberation.

4.] Promotion of ADR - Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanisms.

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4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Media is the intermediary between general public and the government. Media regulations are needed for the smoother integration in developmental processes.

OTT platforms like Netflix, ZeeTV, AmazonPrime are platforms that provide media streaming services.

There is a need for self-regulation :—

1.] Content needs to be age-specific and viewer-specific to prevent hazardous impacts on viewers especially children.

2.] Currently the OTT platforms are not covered under Film and Certification Board or Censure Board.

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→ Thus there is more unregulated content in terms of genre, violent, sensual content, strong language and nudity, etc – which raises concerns.

3] During pandemic lockdown the viewership increased tremendously

Thus there is need for regulation.

But, there is also a need for government supervision if not complete regulation.

a] OTT platforms to adhere to certification norms.

b] Child controls fitted for content specificity.

c] Disclaimers and viewer education are needed for making the platforms viewer friendly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently several states like Haryana Madhya Pradesh reserved jobs for locals in private sector; and several states like Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh are following suit.

Arguments against it

1.] Critics state that it hamper industrial efficiency and promotes nepotism.

2.] It violates article 15 and 19 that allows freedom of occupation and equality of access.

3.] The reservation manifests the "Sons of soil" attitudes that differtiates between "we" "they".

4.] A dent to free movement of labour and federal nature of India

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Arguments in favour

1. Andhra Pradesh has reserved jobs and the industries have not suffered, infact enhanced.
2. Job security and curbs emigration and competitition in other areas.
3. Regional cohesion promotes prosperity.

Middle path

- Certain sectors that require less expertise can be reserved for locals
- But fields like research, emerging technologies need to attract talent from all over thus should not be reserved.
- Concerns of industries, people and states need proper deliberation and collaboration to reserve such fields.

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6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. **(150 words) 10**

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Recently the Ministry of Personnel brought of a Mission Karmayogi or National Mission on Capacity-Building of Civil Servants (NMCBCS) to revamp the structure of civil services in India.

Human Resource Development

1.] "Role based" from rule-based governance focusing on function and not static rules

2.] On-field training v/s off-field secluded training.

3.] Specialists v/s Generalists that those domain expertise and field knowledge.

4.) Lean bureaucracy that promotes minimum government and maximum

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governance.

Enhancing state capacity

1] It promotes overhaul of bureaucratic structure which is top-heavy presently.

2] Filling gap between the aims and implementation.

3] Improves efficiency, performance as there is 360° critical appraisal.

4] It aims to incentivice innovation and promotes diverse field-based implementation.

5] States' capacity on revenue matters and postings and recruitment will also be streamlined.

The problem lies in the roll out of the scheme due to status-quoist attitude of bureaucracy. This require consensus-building and public-spirit.

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7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers are a feature of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) as formulated in 1950s.

ASHAs have an important role in the public health system

- Promoting institutional deliveries in rural areas.
- Anganwadi workers are helped by ASHAs for holistic child development
- Promote health awareness and education..

- Women and child development
- Population control measure by distribution of contraceptives
- Reduce maternal and child mortality under the National Health Policy, 2017

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But ASHA face several challenges:

a.) Overburdened with non-health works like record maintaining, etc

b.) Less remuneration: paid meagrely

c.) The employment is non-permanent thus does not provide social security benefits.

d.) ASHA's criterias are low as General category VIII th pass and SC/ST V th pass; this prevents technical know how, etc.

Government has taken several steps like digital education, providing mobiles and training modules for ASHAS.

Recent pandemic, the role of ASHA was laudable in rural areas. ASHA need to be extended to urban slums and Male ASHAS need to be introduced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Government of India mooted the idea for welcoming foreign educational institutions (FEI) to develop campuses in India. Also, with Institutes of Eminence (IoE) it allowed foreign faculty and foreign student admissions.

Potential Benefits

1. Multi-sectoral engagement
eg: technology, arts, science and their recent developments.

2. Improve ranking of India in educational attainment as only 5 Indian Institutes feature Top 500 WS Ranking and none in ~~below~~ Top 100

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3.] Technology transfers and boost pedagogic higher studies.

4.] Spillover effect on other universities and institutions.

But despite this there are several challenges :-

1.] Gap between the educational "Haves" and "Have-nots" will widen.

2.] Promote western-dominated education

3.] India's developmental needs are different as it needs demographic dividend for poverty alleviation, hunger, health, education etc.

The best way forward would be establishing institutions that are international in structure and Indian in spirit.

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9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. **(150 words) 10**

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Intra-Afghan talks was a feature of US-Taliban Peace Deal signed in 2020. It involves the talks between Afghan government and the Taliban representatives.

India's stand on the issue
- → promotes Afghan-led, owned and controlled peace
- → does not recognise Taliban as a stakeholder in Afghanistan.
- → All stakeholders to be involved in the peace process.

Revisiting India's stance

1] US envoy Zalmay Khalilzad encourages India to participate more pro-actively in the peace process.

2] Due to its stand on Taliban, India

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was kept out of 6+2+1 dialogue on future of Afghanistan.

Way forward

1] India must engage with Taliban because
   a] It is controls 1/3 of Afghanistan
   b] Russia, China, Iran have established contact.
   c] India believes in "all stakeholder" engagement.

2] It could better negotiate terms to avoid terrorism in Indian subcontinent

3] It could enhance India's diplomatic engagement and recognisition for Afghan's development.

India has proactively contributed to Afghanistan's development and it should align that with diplomatic engagement to continue to influence Afghanistan.

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10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

UAE recently established formal relations diplomatically with Israel. UAE became the 1st Gulf and 3rd Arab country after Egypt and Jordan to do so.

Impacts of the development

1. On West Asia

a) furtherence of peace and stability in the region.

2. On Arab world

→ recognition of Israel lead to chain of events that could promote economic, political development of the world.

3. UAE's image as a liberal and modern country is promoted

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| Opportunities for India |

a.] Strategic : stable West Asia has ripples effect on Indian security.

b.] Political : de-hyphensation and mutual interests of both nation promoted and lack of ambiguity.

c.] Economic cooperation

UAE economy is shifting from oil to tourism and Israel as leader of agri-tech, water efficiency can promote economic cooperation.

d.] Fight terrorism : the combined effort can help channelise anti-terror activities and their proliferation.

Thus, this development was welcomed by India's diplomats as an opportunity for stable and peaceful West Asia.

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11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Election manifestos are the election promises that the contesting parties put forth as a mechanism to seek leverage in elections

Regulation of election manifestos

1.] The Election Commission regulates the content of parties' manifestos

eg: appeal on religious grounds, caste biases or gender insensitivity

2.] There are strict rules under Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 to ban such parties from contesting elections.

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But, there is a need also to regulate the promises made in the manifestos - reasons being

1.] The lack of trust of voters on the manifestos.

eg: the survey by ADR NGO shows that 85% of voters do not read manifestos.

2.] Raising hopes of people without ground level changes.

eg: "Blueprint" of MNS party of Maharashtra led to extravagant promises.

3.] Need for accountability and citizen-centric political agenda to promote 2-way communication between people and parties.

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4.] IIⁿᵈ ARC recommended the critical appraisal of parties alongside their manifestos to improve service delivery.

5.] It could be a deterrent again maladministration and corruption in contracts and public service utilities.

eg: Meghalaya government brough social audit law to improve appraisal of Panchayat services.

Way forward

1.] making a list of manifesto comparisons on ECI website

2.] Limit on number of promises.

3.] A task force for post-5 year analysis

This way the promises and practice gap will be reduced.

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12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुन: स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Court of Appeal was mooted as early as 1986 by Supreme Court itself and recently admitted plea by K.K. Venugopal.

Role of NCA

1.] Reduce Pendency of Cases

a.] Supreme Court has 65,000 cases pending from appeals in criminal and civil matter

b.] There is need to de-burden the court and enable it to focus on legal and constitutional matters.

c.] It would improve accessibility to courts with 4 zonal branches

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2.] Supreme Court as the final Appellate Court

→ NCA will not digress SC completely
→ it will improve the speed and deliberation.
→ Leave SC as the last and final body to decide without revisiting the details.

Concerns

1.] Pendency with Supreme Court will remain the same if not increase due to final verdict appeal.

2.] The status-quoist attitude of Supreme Court and CJIs will hamper the practice

3.] The NCA with branches in main city will increase litigation further and thus burdening the Judicial machinery.

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Way forward

- Law Commission also recommended establishment of NCA with 4 branches
- There needs to be consensus on the need, role and powers of NCA.
- Supreme Court's independence and structure should not be hampered.

NCA is needed as the pendency is severly affecting justice delivery in India, because "Justice delayed is Justice denied"

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13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Constitution of India represents a complex whole of historical, political and administrative factors working in tandem in India.

Spirit of Indian Freedom Struggle

1. Nationalism
→ represented in the constitution with single constitution, single citizenship.

2. Regional aspirations
→ formation of states, special developmental boards, Union Territories all to promote regional autonomy without dent to integrity of India.

3. Colonial legacy
→ India put sovereignty and integrity and right to protect its states at the forefront.

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4.] Non-violence and Gandhian ideology reflected in DPSPs and Fundamental duties.

5.] Freedom and Fundamental Rights are the aspirations of freedom struggle that was denied.

6.] Minority rights and right to freedom of religion upheld in Art 25-28 and 29-30 due to multi-cultural population and avoid a partition in future.

Similarly, Constitution also reflects administrative provisions of British era acts:

1.] Regulating Act, 1773
↳ regulating administration
↳ establishment of a Supreme Court.

2.] Charter Act, 1933
↳ centralising tendency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.] Indian Councils Act, 1961

→ Ordinance making powers to Governor
→ representative democratic institutions.
→ Budgetary provisions - asking question discussion on it.

4.] Government of India Act 1919

→ Bicameralism at Centre.
→ Provincial budget separate from Central.
→ the Central Public Service Commission

5.] Government of India Act, 1935

→ majority administrative details are employed from it regarding Parliament, committees, forming government, rule of law, Judiciary, etc.

Thus, constitution reflects the history and employs it to solve present problems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. **(250 words) 15**

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In 2020, the SVAMITVA scheme was launched by the Central government, for rural property regulation.

Key components

1] Nodal ministry of Panchayati Raj

2] Aim :
a) regulation of rural properties
b) improve revenue generation.
c) improve land records.

3] Features
a) It includes survey of villages
b) use of drone to form digital mapping of properties
c) It also provides property cards

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to owners.

d) a coordination of revenue department with Panchayat department.

Potential Benefits

1.] Improves revenue collection for panchayats and the states.

2.] scientific records and ~~re~~ surveys removes discrepancies and anomalies in land records.

3.] It reduces litigation and land disputes.

4.] Land acquisition and land pooling will become easier.

5.] Land records department was in a dire need of a revamping on digital lines.

At the same time there are some challenges:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.] Lack of documentation with rural households.

2.] The pre-existing land records discrepancies.

3.] Need of digital infrastructure in offices and on ground.

4.] The misuse of technology is a potential threat.

Case study

- Maharashtra government with the help of SETU programme has completely digitised land records

Best intentions require able-implementation to improve the ground realities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good governance is the proactive transparent and citizen centric governance that relies on feedback mechanism.

Importance of sharing information

1. Information promotes transparency in administration

⇩

Transparency promote accountability towards the beneficiaries

⇩

Accountability leads to pro-active governance and citizen-centricity

⇩

Builds a 2-way mechanism of feedback between recipient and provider.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇩

Attainment of Good governance in letter and spirit.

Best Practices

1.] Right to Information Act, 2005 promote suo moto information sharing with the public.

2.] The London municipal corporation provide "information at call" and information desks at public places.

3.] The Sarvottam model of governance as popularised relies on info-sharing between all stakeholders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1] For information to reach all stakeholders - awareness drives, discussions need to be held.

2] Involvement at policy-formulation itself to make information relevant.

3] use of digital platforms, social media like twitter to improve transparency and speed of delivery.

Information is the fuel/oil of today, thus it plays a great role in good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The Indian government employs nearly 6.5 million employees which makes it the most robust and populous structure in the world.

Over-sized and bloated

1. Indian bureaucracy is top-heavy and a mammoth exercise.

2. It is criticised as the "White Elephant" i.e. expensive and unnecessary.

3. It leads to delays in procedure and decision-making at each level.

4. It drags economic efficiency and growth:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a.] It makes processes time-consuming and lengthy.

b.] reliance of paperwork also creates red-tapism and lags efficiency.

c.] The social aims and objectives of a policy and schemes are sidelined for paperwork and legality of action.

d.] It is "rule-based" rather than role-based

→ growth hampered.

eg: In India starting a business requires 53 forms/documents, In Hongkong 11, New York - 14.

But a oversized government needs to fulfill the aims of the government. It needs to have:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a] Minimum Government and maximum governance.

b] Suggesting a "lean bureaucracy" which is bottom-heavy for efficacy and implementation.

c] Public-spirited rather than paper-driven.

The New Mission Karmayogi, Lateral Entry are laudable initiative to revamp bureaucracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Government recently announced the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) under the aegis of the National Health mission.

A step in right direction

1.] NDHM integrates health systems with digital governance to make health as public good.

2.] Each patient is provided a Digital Health card to record all the past health status.

3.] It improves digital infrastructure in hospitals and promotes scientific data collections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4] Faster treatment and health delivery as all records can be accessed by hospitals.

But there are several concerns regarding its practice.

• Privacy of Data

a] personal data of patients can be accessed by multiple agencies - hospitals, doctors, government.

b] Commercialisation of data to favour private service providers.

c] misuse of data and related cyber threats of spooping, etc.

d] Social stigmatisation in cases of STDs, HIV patients, due to ready available data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

- Emulation of international best practices eg: Cuban healthcare were data is managed by an independent agency and the onus of misuse is on it.

- Use of technology to improve data protection according to Justice BN. Srikrishna committe.

- Separation of personal and non-personal data and critical and less important data - Kris Gopalan Committee.

NDHM is a right step and needs legal and institutional backing to make it successful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Amidst the on-going pandemic the government mooted the idea of One Nation One Ration card (ONORC) for migrant workers.

Features of ONORC

1.] A ration card holder can access any PDS shop in any states.

2.] The ration card will allow him/her a percentage of grains.

3.] It aims to promote food security and reduce out-of-pocket expenditure.

4.] It requires Aadhar-linked cards with biometric details.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Capable of transforming lives of migrant workers

a.) It promotes nutritional security to fulfill SDG-2.

b.) India has nearly 40% of internal migrating population, this is the lowest young population.

c.) It will also help digitisation of PDS infrastructure.

d.) Both the family at source and migrant worker will be secure.

e.) Reduce out-of-pocket expenditure and improve standard of living.

But at the same time the roll out also faces several challenges:

a.) The seasonal migrants and multi-state migrants require a robust digitised mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b] Food choices may vary with the PDS system.
eg: Odisha provides fish, rice
Maharashtra provides wheat, rice

c] The scheme requires all states on board, coordination.
eg: some states have completely free food supply. eg: Tamil Nadu.

d] Digital infra requires power supply, digital literacy.

e] PDS itself faces 40% inclusion and 30% exclusion errors.

Efforts need to be made to reverse the challenges, multi-ministry, multi-stakeholder approach is required for success of ONORC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Trade Organisation has been the champion of free trade and equitable development of all members.

Importance of WTO
- → most democratic international organisation.
- → promote trade, commerce and global integration.
- → resolution of trade disputes amicably.

But the institution is facing several challenges:

a.] Failure to prevent the trade wars between US-China and Tariff wars raised by US against India, Japan, Phillippines that have trade surplus with US.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b.] WTO has been unable to prevent economic sanctions raised by US against Iran, Russia unilaterally with the CAATSA act.

c.] WTO is presumed to favour the West in trade disputes involving developing and 3rd world countries like India, Bangladesh, South Africa.

d.] The failure of WTO to prevent anti-competitive practices of China like dumping; export of substandard products.

e.] during Pandemic, there has a complete disruption of Global Supply and Value Chains, but WTO failed to prevent it.

f.] similarly, there are structural concerns

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a.] The dispute redressal via the General council is tardy and lethargic..

b.] The consensus-based decision making fails to pass any agreements in time with stronger rules.

c.] The concept of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) is also criticised as countries revoke it unilaterally

WTO is an institution that aims to preserve global world order and resolution through deliberation.
It should be given more "teeth" and powers to prevent discrepancies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is a sub-regional grouping of 7 nations along the Bay of Bengal littorals.

BIMSTEC is important for India to promote regional cooperation

- It promotes multi-sectoral cooperation. eg: disaster management health cooperation.
- Technological advancements in space, biotech, vaccine development
- It promote safe sealines of communication
- Important linchpin of "Act-East policy.
- It promote trade and investment represents $3Tn economy
- Countering Chinese presence in the ~~regi~~ region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Similarly it promotes Integration with the neg. neighbourhood.

a.] Extended neighbourhood includes Thailand, Sri Lanka, etc.

b.] Economic integration - Thailand Myanmar are important in global value chains participants.

c.] Trade potential of $1Tn

d.] Furthering the ideology of 'Asian century'

e.] Infrastructure integration
- Kaladan multimodal project
- Tribatkal Highway.
- sea port connection

eg: Rangoon, Mattala, Bangkok, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The region and BIMSTEC faces challenges

a.] Heavy Chinese presence with the Belt and Road Initiative

b.] Presence of drug Golden Triangle of Laos, Cambodia, Thailand that creates security concerns.

c.] varying interests of Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar Thailand and India from BIMSTEC.

But a recent virtual summit boost and the able leadership in the region can make BIMSTEC a regional model for development.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1691)

Name of Candidate	Divya. A. Gunde.		25308
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	25803
Center	Pune	Date	6/11/2020.

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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3	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा संवीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent data shows that only 13% of bills passed through committee stage. – NCWC Report 2018-19.

Reasons

1.] Delegated legislation.

2.] Lack of expertise of parliamentarians in critical domains
eg: Taxation, land reforms, disinvestment

3.] Pendency of bills and lack of time allotment issues

Effects on Parliament

1] Crucial and important details are unaddressed.

2] Parliamentary control over executive weakening.

3.] Dominance of ruling majority

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.] Separation of power undermined. as legislature reduced to only final stage of bill

6.] It sets a wrong precedent:
- for future governments.
- ultimately leads to undermining people's trust in legislatures.
- Legislature seen as a ring of government for formal / titular assent to laws.

Reforms in the form of:
- improving session and sitting hours
- prevent disruption of proceedings
- improve expertise by advices from domain experts, hosting them in standing committees

Bypassing of committee stage is neither productive nor desirable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Of the several mechanisms of Direct Democracy, right to recall is an important one.

Features

1.] Right to recalls allows the voters to remove their representative from his political position.

2.] It establishes political accountability

3.] A new candidate is elected by fresh bye-elections.

Advantages

1.] It allows channelises the dissatisfaction of the constituency

2.] It establishes good governance principles of accountability, responsibility

3.] Citizen participation makes it a true democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.] It is not just a "Suffrocracy", establishes continuous democratisation.

Concerns

1.] Basis of recall not defined anywhere even in Switzerland.
2.] Undefined number of recalls,
3.] Stagnant ~~pro~~ progress
4.] Country always in "election mood".
5.] Huge costs on ECI, men, money, material.

To make it viable

1.] Restrict the number of ~~bas~~ recalls
2.] Mid-term review as an alternative to recall.
3.] Pilot projects at ULB and PRI level

It to be a success require the political socialisation and vigilant vibrant Democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Anti-defection Law as enumerated under Schedule 10 of Constitution establishes a continuous government and checks "Aya Ram Gaya Ram" culture of the 1970-80s.

As a restriction

1] Legislators are not allowed to defy Party whip orders.

2] Legislators have to stand by any party statement or face defection.

3] Legislators cannot vote / comment in favour of policy from other parties.

4] Ironical situation where parliamentary privileges are exercised with authority of whips and party leaders

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5.] Even legislators cannot remain absent without permission.

In this light, speaker's role is crucial

- Speaker is empowered to deal with defection cases and his/her decision is final.
- Most times speaker usually belongs to ruling party and acts in its favour. as seen in Assam, Madhya Pradesh
- Opposition legislator defection is welcomed but ruling party defection is ~~must~~ declared void.
- Supreme court guidelines & 2nd ARC states that ~~anti-d~~ defection should be used only in
- Noconfidence motion.
- major policy statements
- Budgetary provisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Inter-state River Water Disputes have been a bone of contention for federal units of India.

Issue

1.] It leads to competitive federalism.

2.] Upstream state dominance over smaller or down stream states.

In this content the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 holds Promise :—

1.] It establishes a Permanent body to adjudicate all river disputes

- Eliminates ad-hoc river-specific bodies

2.] It establishes a body for all river water data collection

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for scientific adjudication of disputes.

3.] It allows, pre-litigation settlement for 18 months.

4.] Timelines have been fixed

What more needs to be done?

1.] Speeding the process of implementation

2.] Develop a culture of cooperation among states.

3.] Put in place infrastructural mechanism

4.] adequate data support.

5.] Promote ADR mechanisms.

6.] Array of Experts to head / support the Tribunal.

Policy reforms are challenging but it is needed to establish Cooperative Federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 promotes equality before law and equal protection of Law.

Equality of Law

- It is inherently a British concept from A.V. Dicey's Rule of Law.
- It means no one is above the law.
- Everyone is treated equally before the eyes of law.
- It establishes negative equality, wherein the state is prohibited from interfering in equality.
- It favours limited government action.
- It follows the "Rule of Law"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Equal Protection of Law]

- It is inherently an American concept
- It promotes positive justice where in state action is not only encouraged but desired.
- It states "likes treated alike".
- It favours classification of people.
- Persons who are situated alike are to be subjected to equal laws.
- It allows distinctions of reasonable basis.

eg: rich-poor, upper-lower castes, affluent-destitute, etc.

- It follows "Procedure Established by Law" although the concepts mean different things they aim at establishing equality, political justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.
(150 words) 10

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recently, Punjab government set up 3-member Civil Services Board.

Features

1.] It is headed by Chief Secretary of State

2.] It recommends :

a.) appointments
b.) promotions
c.) transfers.
d.) any other issues related to civil services.

Advantages

1.] Officials will have fixed tenure thus better administration.

2.] The nexus between political heads and bureaucrats will be broken for lucrative postings, promotions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.] A rule-based, non-arbitrary system with transparency.

Although there are certain

Concerns

1.] The final decision remains with political heads
eg: in Punjab's recent set up.

2.] The nexus will be shifted from political head to heads of the civil services board.

3.] Functional and structural problems

4.] Another problem in implementing a reform is the lacadaisical approach by political executives.

Civil services reforms require a consensus-based decision of all stakeholders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. **(150 words) 10**
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Democracy etymologically means "Demo" → people and "cracy" as rule; meaning • rule of the people. Thus voting is an essential feature of democracy.

Current scenario

- Voting percepitage is very low in India.
- voter turn out is increasing but is snails-pace at 53% (2019 elections).
- majority section do not have ~~a~~ voter ids.

For: Compulsory voting

1.] Increase voter turnout.
2.] Effective demo-cracy established.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.] As a responsibility of Indian citizen.
4.] More accountable government formed.
5.] untouched sections will also get their due / voices heard.

Against it

1.] Hampers freedom of expression.
2.] Right to vote also has right to not vote.
3.] Compulsory voting leads to unintendend results like candidate on top of ballot paper wins.

Way Forward

1.] Voter awareness and education
2.] Informed choice
3.] Political socialisation since adolescence stage.
4.] Role models and opinion-makers to induce importance of voting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality.
(150 words) 10

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Open Government Data means publishing data collected by government in its entirety.

Importance

1.] Ensures transparency in policy-making. Thus, enable good governance
2.] strengthen citizen participation in governance.
3.] It will further the right to information proactively.
4.] It allows scope of technology-guided innovations, thus e-governance.
5.] Public service delivery will improve along sevottam model.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Examples

1.] Hospital infrastructure data.
2.] Study by PwC → open data can add 1.5% to GDP.

Concerns

1.] Data shared is fragmented. Coordination issues.
2.] Misuse of data by officials.
3.] Cyber threats - hacking, thefts
4.] Data protection and privacy issues

Measures to address these concerns

1.] Clustering relevant data.
2.] Establishing Open Data council
3.] Ensure policy formulation for rules-based implementation.

Data is the fuel of 21st century and government must proactively use it for social welfare

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same.
(150 words) 10

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएँ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Several NGOs recently were cancelled registration due to unauthorised foreign funding.

Concerns

1.] Shadow organisations facade as NGOs.

2.] Anti-national activities and funding insurgent movements
eg: alleged case of Greenpeace NGO.

3.] Diversion of funding as shell companies.

4.] Black money to white money

Regulation Framework

1.] Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ it establishes reporting of funding above 10 L with M/o Home Affairs.

2] Right to Information Act

↳ brings NGOs substantially funded under RTI as "public authority".

3.] ~~FCNA~~ Foreign Exchange management Act, 2003)

↳ also provides for regulation of foren with NGOs.

4.] Socities Act → registration.

Way Forward

1.] NGOs without any activity above 2 years must be de-registered.

2.] All NGOs, organisations, socities to be clubbed under one comprehensive law.

3.] M/o Home Affairs to set up Council to regulate the functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social audit is a technique to understand, measure, verify, report on and to improve social performance of the organisation.

Social Audit → Accountability, Transparency } Good Governance

• Advantages:

1.] It fixes accountability of public servants.

2.] Increases efficiency and effectivity furthering citizen participation.

3.] It promotes rule-based, transparent governance.

4.] It leads to "~~Aa~~" Minimum

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government, Maximum Governance"

5.] It promotes "Jan Bhagidari" as Stakeholder Approach.

Impediments in Institutionalisation

1.] There is no legal framework

2.] Apathy of implementing agencies

3.] Top-Down bureaucratic approach

4.] Lack of awareness of people.

5.] CAG report: social audit reports are either unprepared, unavailable to Gram Sabha in local languages.

Way Forward

1.] Inclusion of Social Audit in all major schemes, policies. as done in MGNREGA.

2.] Role Model of Sevottam as guideline for social audits.

3.] Responsibility of Officers to implement it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years?

(250 words) 15

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under article 324 of Indian Constitution.

Quasi-Judicial Functions

1] It has the power to remove/reduce the period of disqualification under RPAct, 1951.

2] It has power to prohibit a candidate from contesting elections who has failed to lodge election expenses.

3] It decides upon the election disputes and advises the same to the President.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advisory Jurisdiction

1.] Matters of post-election ineligibility of candidates

2.] Ineligibility of sitting members of Parliament and state legislature

3.] It has the advisory power to recommend the continuation of President's Rule in a state under article 356 beyond one year at the pretent of failure to conduct elections.

- These advises are binding on the President.
- It is the sole authority to advise on election related matters to the President.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms

1.] Election disqualifications of all MPs, MLAs can be decided by ECI alone.

- Currently is scattered between High Courts.

2.] Judicial powers further need to be strengthened:

a.) Setting rules for disqualification.

b.) adjudicate election disputes directly; with appeals to High Court.

c.) Appellate Jurisdiction over State Election commission cases.

ECI is a bulwark of democracy in India. It should be strengthened and functions must be constitutionalised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The United Nations recommends 222 Judges per 1 Lakh population and India has a poor ratio of 93 to 1 Lakh. Thus increase in number, is a welcome step.

Broader reforms are needed in:-

1. Judicial appointments
- → vacancies immediately filled.
- → discrepancies between executive and judiciary reduced to fasten the process.
- → list of recommended names be out in public forum.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.] Case Handling :—

→ Judical case management system as employed in USA be replicated

→ final judgement cases to be heard in the morning.

→ Court timings extended.

3.] Bench appointment :—

→ avoid "Bench Hunting" and "bench fixing" practises.

→ guidelines on "Judicial Recuses" which have increased recently.

→ constitution benches to be fixed for same cases, to reduce time in explanations.

4.] Appalate Jurisdiction :—

→ classification of cases eg tax disputes, land disputes to be settled in High Court as final.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Delegation of appelate jurisdiction to separate body or bench in the SC.

5] Non-judicial reforms :—

- → improved criminal investigation
- → fast track courts for grave cases.
- → government cases to be handled by a separate bench or court as : majority of cases are party to by government.

Justice delayed is justice denied and this should be reversed with citizen-centric adjudication like Lok Adalats, Family courts, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The federal division of power in India originates from Schedule 7 of the constitution

- The 3 lists Union, States, Concurrent require several reforms :
- Addition

1.] Cyber security in concurrent List

2.] Social media as another addition

3.] State Defence deals in state list

4.] Minority protection in state list.

5.] Climate Change Actions in National List

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Removal

1.] removal of stamps from state list.

2.] Registration of property to come under land reforms.

~~3.] Weights and~~

3.] Elections to be shifted to complete Election Commission domain.

Although major improvement according to Sarkaria Commission favour re-adjustments within the lists:

1.] Police in concurrent →
due to growing intra-state and inter-state crimes, cyber crimes
→ more uniformity desirable

2.] Agriculture in concurrent List

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to promote more uniform policy implementation.

3.] Health: due to growing importance during Pandemic need uniform policy with state specific implementation. Thus, to be shifted to Concurrent List.

4.] Devolution of Taxation from Centre to state Lists

• Concerns

1.] due to GST Act, 2017 the intrusion of Centre has risen

2.] Centrally sponsored schemes too allow more leverage to Centre.

According Punchhi Commission devolution to states is a positive step towards cooperative Federalism. It promotes more accountability within the states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? **(250 words) 15**

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

Doctrine of Eminent Domain is regarded as an inherent right of the state, essential incident of sovereignty to take private property for public use.

- It proposes superior power of state over all property within its boundaries.
- In the constitution, previously article 31(1) and 31(2) established the doctrine of eminent domain.

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- Article 31(1) was shifted to 300-A as a legal right to property by Constitutional Amendment
- Due to several litigations and "compensation" amount disputes Government brought addition of

3 new articles :—

31(A) → acquisition of property

31(B) → acts placed under 9th schedule out of judicial purview.

31(C) → acts to implement Directive Principles (DPSPs)

Abolishes 2 articles :

19 1 (f) → right to hold, acquire and dispose property.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

article 31 → government to pay adequate compensation to property holders.

- Although, some sections are allowed to hold property.

eg: Minority Educational Institutions, SC Scheduled Areas & Tribes, etc.

This shows the transition of right to property from fundamental right to a legal constitutional right.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

Recently the National Commission for Backward Classes was redesignated as the Constitutional body by 102nd constitutional amendment act, 2018.

Structure of NCBC

- It is under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- Composition :-
  - Chairperson
  - Vice Chairperson
  - 3 members
  - Other members

All posts appointed by President by warrant under his hand and seal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Commission has power to regulate its own procedure.

Functioning

1.] It considers inclusion and exclusion of communities to the Notified list.

2.] It has powers of a civil court.

3.] Investigate matters relating to safeguards provided in Constitution, laws or order of Government.

4.] Advise president on any matter of Backward classes.

5.] Submit report annually to the President or others.

6.] Discharge function assigned to it by parliament or President.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance of Recent Changes

1] Earlier the Commission was not empowered to look into greivances of OBC like the NCSC.

2] Now it has the powers to do so.

3] NCBC can now recommend policies and this will have to be implemented and if not Government has to report on reasons

4] Constitutional status accords permanent nature, robust institutional mechanism to it.

NCBC must be given more teeth with suo moto investigations, representation in courts in OBC cases, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. **(250 words) 15**

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

One of the principles to be achieved as described in the Preamble to Indian Constitution is Justice - Social, Economic, Political.

Social Justice

It means just treatment to all irrespective of social barriers of gender, caste, creed, colour, etc.

- Constitution in Right to Equality from 14 to 18 promotes social justices and establish equality. It abolishes titles, discrimination. It abolishes social evils like untouchability.
- Legal measures like:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Special Marriage Act, Prevention of Atrocities Act promote social harmony.

Economic Justice

Reduction in economic status, opportunities, resources and access to them.

Constitution

1.] Article 15, 16 → freedom of employment public service employment to all.

2.] Article 38, 39 → reduce concentration of wealth, redistributive justice.

Legal measures

1.] Competition Act, 2002

2.] Priority sector lending.

3.] Companies Act has provision of social responsibility.

4.] Taxation system of regressive nature

5.] Food, water subsidies to poor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Political Justice

It establishes just political system where there is distribution of power, people are supreme and equal access to political posts to everyone.

Constitution

1.] Reservation / Affirmative Action for SC, STs, OBCs in Parliament and state Legislature.

2.] NCBC, NCST, NCSC for investigation, review and promotion of welfare.

Legal

1.) PESAct

2.) special area development funds eg: vidharba, Samashtra, etc.

India needs to act in complete whole-hearted implementation of the provisions to improve the and achieve Justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाइए।

Social media is the virtual forum for the exchange of information ideas, data across a common platform.

Challenges of social media to the conduct of free and fair elections:

1.] Use of Artificial Intelligence in vote bank manipulation.
eg: Cambridge Analytica episode in US Elections 2016.

2.] Virtual vote bank politics
lower presence online translates into lower votes.

3.] Info-demic →
overflow of information, spamming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

other candidates.

4.] Hacking and cyberwar used as a weapon to get advantage of opposition.

5.] International events impact domestic elections rapidly due to social media.

6.] Money power speaks louder on social media eg: political advertisements, polls, etc.

Need for Control

Social media is a rapidly developing arena wherein voter manipulation is easily, quickly and more impactfully done. There is a need to check this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by ECI

1.] "Forward message" tags on WhatsApp.
2.] Political message scrutiny cell of Fb.
3.] Political parties to share details of all social media handles of political parties and candidates.
4.] Criminal records to be displayed on social media.
5.] Hate speeches online as election offences

Further measures

1.] Social media funding included in election expenses.
2.] ECI presence online increased.
3.] Use of AI and Machine Learning to study and counter votebank manipulation.
4.] Level playing field for smaller parties and individual candidates.

& Supreme Court guidelines in this regard also need to be followed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. **(250 words) 15**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

Microfinances is the transfer of funds and loan allowances to targetted sectors, areas in smaller proportions.

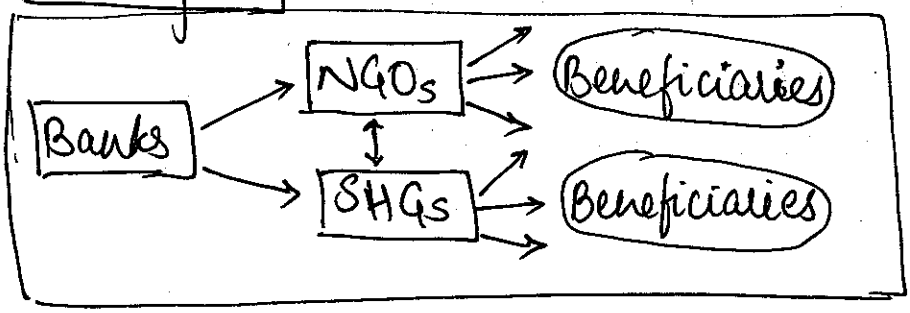
Need for microfinances

1.] More suitable to financial needs of cottage industries, MSMEs.

2.] 85% farmers in India are small and marginal.

3.] SHGs requirements and recovery more suitable for microfinances.

Linkages :—



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.] Banking presence in rural areas is marginal.

2.] NGOs can act as Banking Correspondents for target sections eg: elderly, women, Divyangan, marginal farmers.

3.] SHGs → can avail loans ~~or~~ & further lend to their members especially women entrepreneurs, farmers

4.] Beneficiaries → who cannot get loans easily and are financially illiterate will have SHGs or NGOs as a intermediaries to avail loans.

5.] Rural livelihoods will get a boost with better suited financial packages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Challenges

1.] Banks facing NPA problems, NPAs from agriculture on the rise.

2.] SHGs lack technological literacy to avail digital & mobile banking facilities.

3.] NGO activities are not focused on comprehensive but divisional sectors.

Overall rural development needs focus on holistic, multi-sectoral development; proper implementation and beneficiary-led microfinance packages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above-identified issues? **(250 words) 15**

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

MGNREGA scheme is ~~an~~ important for employment generation and asset creation in rural areas.

Concerns in design

1.] It guarantees only unskilled labour without the use of machines or technology.
→ This reduces quality of work,
→ increases time and cost.

2.] It guarantees only 100 days of work to entire family.
→ this translates into only 1 member is guaranteed ~~a~~ job.

3.] Non-permanent nature
→ there is no security of tenure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of tenure to workers.

Concerns in implementation

1.] "Khudai-Bharpai" trends → no quality asset creations.

2.] Women workers are not entertained as the lack in manual labour

3.] material cost is insufficient.

4.] Wastage of money without any durable asset creation.

Recent Reforms

1.] Permanent registry of workers with regular updation.

2.] Geotagging of assets to check durability.

3.] NABARD has published the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

list of works to be done on priority.

4.] Linking MGNREGA with other schemes eg: PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, NRLM, Ajeevika scheme, PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

Way Forward

1.] MGNREGA to be extended to urban areas especially slums

2.] 100 days per worker basis, not family.

3.] Use of technology be encouraged alongside manual labour.

4.] Skill training to workers.

MGNREGA is aimed at poverty alleviation through ~~sti~~ employment generation and this should further continue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good Governance as defined by World Bank as the ~~p~~ manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development.

Essential Elements of Good Governance

1.] Sound Legal system

→ it promotes the aspect of rule of law of good governance.

→ corruption is minimised

→ protection of human rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.] Robust institutional mechanism

→ It promotes stability, continuity and efficiency in implementation

→ It establishes skilled, dedicated workforce.

→ Efficiency and effectivity are achieved with this

3.] 3Ds
- → Decentralisation
- → Delegation
- → Debureaucratisation

are to be followed by government to promote citizen-participation, stakeholder-based policy formulation

→ protection of minority rights

→ giving voice to weaker and most vulnerable sections of society.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Good governance is essential is establishing Ease of Living Indian Prime Minister thus emphasises on

"Minimum Government
Maximum Governance" with
Sabka Sath, Sath Vikas and
Sabka Vishwas

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0025308

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Divya. A. Gunde.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Nagpur.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh schedule enumerates the 3 lists on which the centre and state have powers.

Features

1.] 3 lists
- Union (>100 subjects)
- State (48 subjects)
- Concurrent (51 subjects)

2.] Concurrent list is under dual jurisdiction but there supremacy of Parliament to override it.

3.] Parliament on several occassions legislates on state list.
- → when 2+ states request
- → when Rajya Sabha passes resolution.

Revisit of 7th schedule

1.] Over centralisation in the 75 years is undesirable as the needs of states have risen.

2.] Doctrine of Subsidiarity → states for devolution of power at the appropriate levels.

3.] Emerging spheres → digital space, disruptive technology, migration are not covered, thus needs addition.

4.] Stricter rules for non-transgression of federal units and centre in their domains

eg controversy over CBI, ED, NIA sabotaging state police.

Arguments to maintain status Quo

1.] The federal structure has been functioning suitable to India's needs.

2.] Only newer areas can be added without hampering the structure.

7th schedule has stood the test of time, but changes to better it are needed regularly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently RBI issued ODR Policy, 2022 for financial dispute.

Need for ODR.

1.] Reducing the overburdened Judiciary (4% cr cases pending)

2.] ADR - Alternate dispute Resolution promotion of out of court.

3.] impetus to amicable solutions, reduce cost, time overruns.

4.] Ease of Doing Business enhanced

eg India score poorly on enforcing contracts (143/146)

5.] Developing India as a hub of mediation, fintech arbitration. - like Singapore.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives

1.] e-Lok Adalats
2.] e-Courts
3.] RBI - Online Dispute Resolution Policy

Challenges

1.] Logistical lacuna
- only 33% women have access to internet, 28% in rural areas.

2.] seamless internet infrastructure
- last mile connectivity hurdles

3.] apathy of govt to move to online arena

4.] Online ODR cannot replace physical courts

ODR is a step in right direction, the Singapore and Luxemburg are emulation worthy examples to implement it in India.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Indian federalism is the reaction to cooperative and competitive federalism" - Supreme court.

Constitutional provisions
- 3 lists in 7th schedule
- division of financial powers (340 onwards)
- separate executives features
- separate administrative machinery.

Disputes of Centre-states

1.] Demand for New states
eg Bodoland, Mithilanchal, Marathwada.

2.] Assymmetric Federalism
that gives special provisions to some states under Art 371 A, B, C.

3.] River Disputes
- Inter state River water disputes (Art 263)

4.] More financial devolution (280) under Finance Commission as effectively states get only 35%.

5.] More IAS posts in the states

→ This was addressed during GST Council meeting.

6.] Appointment of Governor

→ Perceived as agent of centre than independent heads.

7.] Against All India services (312)

→ "outsider fears" that govern the administration.
(50% outsider quota in AIS)

8.] Sparing use of Presidential Rule only on failure of ~~administrati~~ constitutional machinery.
(S.R. Bommai case)

PM Modi in the recent GST Council meeting lauded the role of states during pandemic as "model for other countries".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is a pressure group technique to influence decision making and support inputs in policy formulation.

Lobbying is a well established practice in western countries like US, but it is looked at with suspicion in India:

Challenges and Concerns

1.] Nexus of corruption between businesses, politicians, bureaucrats

2.] Crony capitalism → unfair practices.

3.] Hamper healthy competition, mute the market forces

4.] Increase money power in electoral democracy.

A framework of lobbying could help in the following ways:

1.] Participative Governance

- policy level inputs at right time
- multi-stakeholder decisions
- concensus-based decision making
  eg public, NGOs, Trade unions.
- Expertise from relevant people.
- Bottom-up approach to policies

2.] Ease of Doing Business

- Business-friendly athmosphere
- Reduce red tapism promote "red carpet" attitude
- Economic efficiency could increase
- Sustainable private participation in developmental process
- Ease govt's provisioning services, help better prioritisation.

Lobbying to be treated with caution and need more deliberation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently government has encouraged open sourcing of govt data.

Some initiatives

1. National Data Sharing Policy
2. Open Network Digital Commerce.
3. UMANG portal - all data on schemes, initiatives

Challenges in harnessing true potential

1.] Digital literacy is low in India.

2.] Skewed digital space by big MNCs and small businesses are left out.

3.] Technical anomalies → non-compatible softwares.

4.] Safety and data security concerns

eg Data hiest of Aadhar (2019)

5] Fears of mass surveillance

eg Pegasus controversy.

Way forward

1. multi-stakeholder approach
- business, commerce, citizen forum

2. popularisation of Free and Open source software.

3. ~~Inclusi~~ Integration with other initiatives

eg GEM portal, MSME Samadhan, varied Apps by ministries.

"Data is the new oil" and it must accessible, affordable and available to all anytime, anywhere.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are voluntary organisations of people based on common consensus to work toward a goal.

NGOs help in governance. They are considered 4th wing of good governance by UNDP.

Social safety valve

1.] Representation to the vulnerable sections
eg Friends of Tribals : in Melghat, MH.

2.] Voicing concerns over their issues
eg MKSS on right to information.

3.] Giving voice to the voiceless
Animals, plants
eg WWF, IUCN, Birdlife International

4.] Agitating against social evils
eg Narendra Dabholkar's Andhashraddha

Nirmulan Samiti.

5] Educating the people

eg CRY, Teach for India, Kerala Sahitya Shashtra Parishad.

On the contrary NGOs also act against the state and work against the concept of safety valve:

1.] Funding Naxalism in Bastar, terrorism in Kashmir.

2.] IB report → obstructionist policies cost 2-4% of GDP.

3.] CBI report → 90% have not filled income tax returns.

4.] used as ghost entities to launder funds.

NGOs were recently put under stringent regulations of FCRA (Amendment) Act, 2021. These were upheld by Supreme Court.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Health care Act, 2017 was high in its vision but poor in delivery.

Facts on mental Health

• NIMHANS :

1.] 63% women face anxiety
2.] 64% men substance abuse
3.] Dementia most common in elderly.
4.) Covid pandemic saw rise in suicide cases.

Patient centric Approach

1.] It decriminalises suicides attempts.
2.] It maintains right to privacy of individual under Art. 21.

3.] It discontinues regular use of electroconvulsions.

4.] Anonymity and role of guardians are clearly enumerated.

Issues

1.] Lack of experts - psychologists, psychiatrists.

2.] Lack of logistical challenges in funding, infrastructure.

3.] Piecemeal approach instead of One Health Approach.

4.] Abuse of patients (Asuna Shanbaug)

5.] Stigmatisation and its fears render low access and readiness among patients.

The way forward lies in One Health Approach of WHO Palliative care, holistic approach with AYUSH - naturopathy, etc to improve mental well being.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MGNREGA Scheme is the flagship employment guarantee scheme in rural areas.

It's success
- reduce poverty
- build durable assets
- reduce urban migration
- safety net during distress seasons.
- address seasonal unemployment.

Advantages of Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

- Employment generation
- Durable asset creation (toilets, footpath, roads)
- reverse the unemployment vicious cycle.
- reduce urban poverty.
- supplement other schemes Swachh Bharat, PM Awas Yojana (U)

Arguments against it

1.] Heavy burden of payment on state
- MGNREGA guarantees fortnightly payment.

2.] It will further increase urban immigration
→ skewed sex ratio
→ feminisation of agriculture.
→ urban slum sprawls

3.] MGNREGA was a distress-solution to prevent poverty increase, its extention will mean economy is in perpetual stress.

4.] It is unskilled work.

Way forward lies in encouraging self-employment, skilling youth, increasing employability in quality jobs. The microfinance success of Bangladesh can be a good way head.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

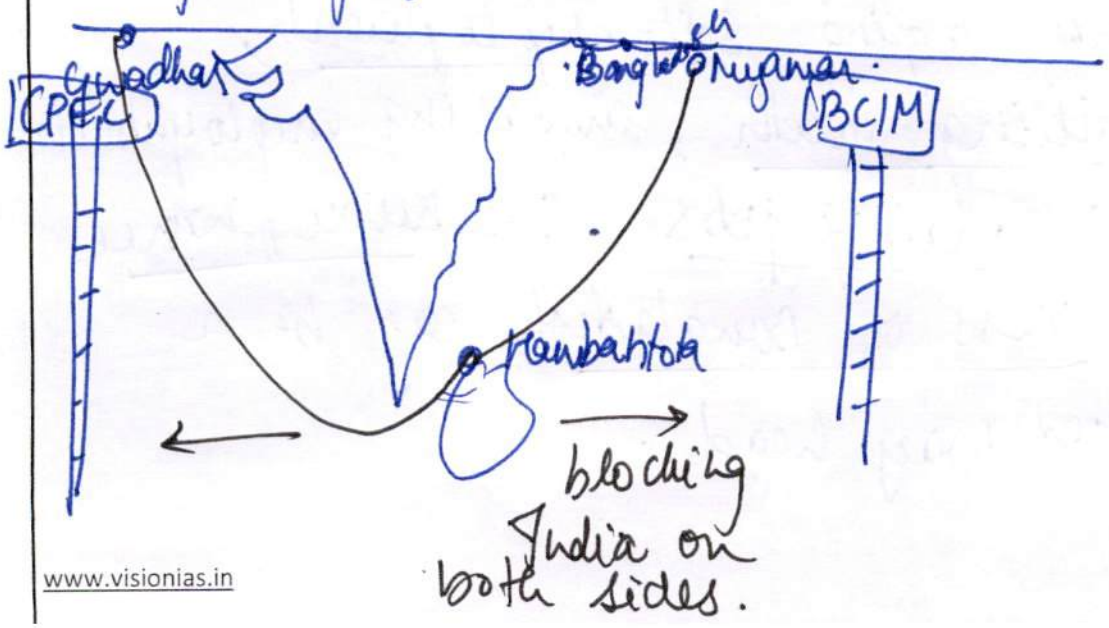
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of 7 countries around the Bay of Bengal. Recently, BIMSTEC held a session attended by PM Modi

Relevance

1.] Strategic significance

- location on SLOCs, maritime trade.
- it covers choke points Malacca strait
- Increasing militarisation in IOR
  eg string of pearl of China.



2] Multisectoral significance

- economic trade
- BBIN, BCIM for connectivity
- BIMSTEC - Disaster management Exercise.

Challenges

1] Complete decoupling of China from region not possible.

2.) Bangladesh, S. Lanka, Myanmar part of Belt-Road Initiative

3.] Seen as an alternative to SAARC has its limitations

4.] Low outcomes

→ BCIM

→ India Myanmar Thailand Highway.

5] Drug infiltration from golden Δ.

Thus BIMSTEC needs to be more consensus-based, multi-dimensional with more energy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

I.K. Gujral was the man behind the formulation of the Gujral Doctrine.

Provisions

1.] Non-reciprocal relations with neighbourhood.

This is reflected in the Neighbourhood First Policy.

eg $3.5 Bn aid to Srilanka (2022)

2.] Respect to territorial integrity and sovereignty

eg Land Border agreement with Bangladesh.

eg Open borders for trade with Nepal, Bhutan.

3.] Non allowance of foreign power in regional space

Eg India raised voice against Chinese ship patrol in Indo-Srilankan Border (Aug, 2022)

- India opposes Cheque book diplomacy of China in the region.

4.] Mutual respect and non-Big Brotherly attitude

- India today has shed the past attitude to move towards cooperation, collaboration.

Way forward

The recent Panchamrit principles of PM Modi at UNSC are the way ahead for neighbourhood: Samman, Sahabhag, Sahayog, Shanti, Samriddhi.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Parliamentary system is manned by "Officers of the Parliament" that help in the smooth functioning of the institutions.

Pivotal role of Officers of Parliament

1.] Administrative Efficiency → by handling the official work load.
eg Parliamentary secretaries.

2.] Supportive role in policy level inputs.
eg deliberations with secretaries of departments.

3.] Pivotal role in the Parliamentary standing committees

4.] Committee stage in a passing of bill is helped by the role of officers of Parliament.

Eg Speaker nominates heads of committees.

5.] Appointments to organisations

6.] • Speaker himself heads several committees — Business Advisory, Rules, General Purpose.

7.] Conduct of Business

- Speaker and Chairperson conduct proceedings in the house.
- They maintain decorum & discipline
- hold secret seating.

8.] Financial functions

- Speaker decide on the question of money bill.

9.] Judical functions

- punishment for contempt of house.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

• Constitutional provisions

1.] Art 76 to 80 deal with parliamentary proceedings.

2.] Art 110 deal with money bill and its certification.

Concerns regarding functioning.

1.] Bipartisanship in conduct in anti-defection cases.

eg Maharashtra case 2022
Karnataka case.

2.] Bypassing legislature by certifying money bill

eg Aadhar case; Prevention of money Laundering Act, 2022.

3.] Decreasing parliamentary efficiency every year.

II ARC and Ramalinga Swamy committee recommend - overhaul of offices of Parliament, instill neutrality maintain decorum. eg. Neelam S. Reddy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 280 of the constitution empowers President to constitute a Finance commission every 5 years.

Role in Fiscal Federalism

1.] vertical devolution of funds to instill cooperative federalism.

2.] Horizontal devolution on the basis of felt need approach.

3.] Comprehensive set of parameters for equitable distribution

4.] Address financial needs of sub-federal units

eg Panchayat institutions and Urban Bodies - through recommendations.

Recommendations of 15th FC

1.] 15th FC headed by N.K. Singh rolled out 2 plans considering COVID situation 2020-21, 2021-2026.

2.] New performance based criteria introduced.

eg Tax Efforts - 2.5%

3.] Total devolution more or less remained same at 41% (excluding J&K.)

4.] Population criteria had 2 parameters.

1. Total population → 15%
2. Demographic performance → 7.5%

It was based on 2011 Census data.

This was done to balance the concerns of southern states.

5.] Continuation of forest cover to address the opportunity cost of conservation efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6.] It also ~~was~~ recommended establishing National Disaster Mitigation Fund and State " Mitigation Fund.

7.] Revenue deficit grants were recommended as well.

8.] Local Body finance augmentation was separately addressed.

Way forward

1.] steps to limit fiscal deficits to 4% and 3% of Centre and State as per FRBM Act.

2.] Populist measures to be controlled.

3.] Increase revenue generation capacity of states.

Finance Commission promote balancing wheel of fiscal federalism and its needs to further its implementational strength.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct is an informal mechanism introduced by Election commission under ~~S.Y. Quraishi~~ T.N. Seshan leadership

Features of MCC
- No legal backing.
- based on consensus among parties and ECI.
- SC: implementation and its violation can cause disqualification.

MCC can ensure free and fair elections

1] Recent debates on legalisation → state that it helps prevent electoral offences
eg booth capturing, vote buying.

2] It enables discipline and deterrence

against malpractices.

3.] Prevents exit polls and any publication that can influence public voting for free and fair elections.

4.] There is quick actions and considerable flexibility in implementation to suitable local needs.

Arguments against legal backing

1.] The disputes and debates will become part of Judicial proceedings

2.] Lacadaisical implementation.

3.] Money and muscles power will find loopholes.
eg Rewari culture

4.] Increase time and delay in actions due to legal route.

5.] ECI itself does not favour legalisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Others ways for free and fair elections

1. voter awareness and reduce voter apathy
2. Rules on exit polls stricter
3. ombudsman to handle complaints on malpractices.
4. implementation of already existing provisions of MCC.
5. Election training to officers, observers to be more rigorous
6. Use Technological interventions
   eg e-voter cards, dynamic ballot units, etc.

Free and fair elections is a basic structure under constitution
- SC in Abhiram Singh case.

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital revolution and Web 3.0 are the future that the world is headed towards.

Market disruptions due to digital revolution

1.] Digital economy → e-commerce.

2.] Deep web → that is hidden and saved from open web.

3.] Illegal activities on digital space
eg Black market,
money laundering.

4.] Disruptive technology
a.) blockchain → decentralised leger.
b.) Cryptocurrency → "new Hawala"

5.] Multitude of users → more than

800 mn users of internet.

6.] Government promoted channels

eg GeM portal, MSME Samadhan.

7.] Post-covid digital impetus

- work from home
- booming software industry
- gig economy.

Thus, there is need to ensure fair competition on digital space.

Concerns

1.] small shop owners are left behind

2.] Predatory tactics → loss to consumer

3.] Algo-trading and AI-based data is altering e-commerce sector.

4.] Deep discounts by platforms cause market distortion and consumerist tendencies rise

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Revamping Competition Commission of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Inclusion of e-commerce platforms under its full jurisdiction.
2. Kamkote Committee : recommended CCI and enforcement agencies to have crypto wallets to collect illegal proceeds.
3. Keeping pace with developments
4. increase presence of digital space.
5. Clear demarcation between jurisdictions of CCI, ED, Consumer courts, etc.

These steps will channelise the digital commerce into democratic and fair space.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle-blowing refers to the raising voice against corruption in the system. It is governed by Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2016

Need for effective mechanism

1. Limited efficacy of the Act on ground.
2. Deaths of whistleblowers and RTI activists that exposed corruption
   → 240 in last 15 years
3. State and state parties lead to Conflict of interest as state hears cases against itself.

Public sphere protection

1. Anonymity to be protected.
2. Sensitisation of enforcement agencies towards whistleblowers.
3. Security of tenure to civil servants exposing corruption.
   eg 54 times transfer of IAS Khemka.
4. Fast track courts for corruption cases.
5. Unit specially created for whistleblower protection in police.
6. Independent agency to deal with cases to reduce conflict of interest.

Private sphere safeguards

1.] Rewarding the whistle blowers
2.] Maintaining police protection as many face death threats.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.] Extending safeguards to families to reduce extortion, blacknail.

4.] Key element is anonymity of the individual.

5.] well chalked out channel to report cases. Responsibility to be well demarcated

6.] Use of technological interventions
Eg online complaints, portals created for it, use of social media handles.

Whistleblowers are bulwarks of cleaner, leaner and more accountable good governance in India. Best example be taken from Sweden and Finland in their protection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a long tradition of cooperatives, guilds, shrenis. But several challenges are faced by them.

Reasons for poor performance

1.] Politicisation of cooperatives
eg Sugar cooperatives in Karnataka maharashtra.
- They are divided on party lines.

2.] Unwieldy administration
Top-heavy structure, leads to high revenue expenditure.

3.] Low farmer awareness on functioning, structuring.

4.] Socio-cultural divisions reflected in functioning
eg caste lines, communal disharmony.

5] Logistical challenges
poor ~~fus~~ infrastructure, machinery

6.] Funding issues
90% cooperatives exit market due to lack of financial viability.

7.] Poor decision-making
as it is consensus-based, time consuming affair.

Reforms by government

1.] Establishment of new ministry of cooperation.

2.] Awareness generation through schemes like
- Yuva Sahakar Yojana to attract youth to cooperative sectors.

3.] Mobilising formations
- Farmer Producer Companies
- Farmer Producer Organisations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4.] Financial aids

- Credit linked subsidies.
- Credit cards.
- drones rebates for FPOs.
- linking with banking sector.

5.] Training and capacity building measures

- seminars, video conferencing.

Way forward

1.] Cooperatives as an curriculum in ITIs, education

2.] Emulation of best models like eg AMUL, Khawa cooperatives (MH)

3.] International knowledge sharing MOUs with Bangladesh, Russia.

Article 43B and 243ZT enable the safeguards for cooperative sector development. This needs to be materialised further.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's healthcare grapples with several challenges. ~~63% out of pocket~~

Current status

1. 63% out of pocket expenditure
2. 1:1456 doctor : patient ratio (WHO: 1:1000)
3. High incidence of Non-Communicable diseases - 63% deaths.
4. MMR → 103
   IMR → 36
   Wasting → 33%
   Stunting → 19%
   } low levels of achievement of targets under N. Health Policy, 2017.

Potential of PPP model

1.] Accessibility
It will increase reach, last mile connectivity.

2.] NGO's strength is people's trust with them will help in

remote tribal pockets.

3.] PPP model has potential to reduce out of pocket expenditure

eg health insurance under PM Jan Arogya Yojana increased by 86%.

4.] Expert facilities and mass reach of public will be a boon.

over whelming primary care presence of public	+	expertise in secondary tertiary palliative care of private	=	Health for All SDG : 3

5.] Infrastructure deficits can be plugged with private participation.

eg Building hospitals, machinery. India has low beds to population ratio.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns of PPP

1. Affordability is the biggest challenge
2. Bringing private on board will be difficult.
3. Illegal activities - organ trading, exhorbitant bills will rise. at the cost of govt funds.

PPP model should be supplemented with involvement of NGOs, CSOs, philanthropists, crowd funding, traditional AYUSH practitioners for all round development of the sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy, 2020 based on recommendations of Kasturirangan committee instills new sparks in the education sector.

Commendable vision

1.] Integrated structure of education system.
eg from early childhood to university.

2.] Continuum of continuous learning.

3.] Flexibility and right to choice in higher studies.
eg degree, diploma, certification.
eg easy entry, exits.

4.] Focus on vocational education since school years

5.] Focuses on regional and mother

tongue at earlier stages.

6.] Early childhood care for readying of students

7.] Internationalisation of education

eg allow tie ups with foreign institutes.

This will require initiatives in other sectors as well

1.] Funding to be raised to 6% of GDP

2.] Research and development gauges only 0.57% of GDP. While China → 2%, S. Korea → 4% of GDP. This to increase.

3.] Training of teachers will be crucial as 23% are not fully eligible. (UGC data)

4.] Industry - academia tie up for vocationalisation of education

5.] Improving ranking of higher

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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institutions in QS Ranking.
eg only 2 feature in Top 200 and none in Top 100.

6.] Training Anganwadi centre, ASHAs for comprehensive Early Childhood care.
eg model Anganwadi, Nandurbarg, MH.

7.] Curriculum revisions for multiple entry-exists.

8.] Use of technology eg Blockchain, data analytics for Credit Banks Bookkeeping.

Thus, a all stakeholder based multi-sectoral interconnected implementation with "Team India" spirit is essential for NEP to be a success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) is a grouping 14 countries that are geographically located in Indo Pacific.

Features of IPEF

1.] 14 members include QUAD, some from ASEAN, EAS.

2.] Aims and collective desire

1. Resilient Economy.
2. Sustainable Economy
3. Clean economy.
4. Fair economy.

3.] US-led initiative.

4.] supplement the other initiatives
- Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)

- Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) of Japan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantages of IPEF

1.] It brings nearly 3Bn population, nearly 40% of GDP and 40% of global trade.

2.] It enable secure sea lane of communication (SLOC)

3.] Help in countering China and its Belt and Road Initiative BRI, global development Initiative (new)

4.] Protect environment and diversity of the region.

5.] It focuses on resilience in supply chain through
eg Near shoring
Friend shoring.

6.] It brings focus to energy security as 60% of world's oil passes through this region
eg West Asia - Hormuz strait.

India's concerns

1.] Non starter of other previous initiatives
eg Blue Dot Network, Global gateways.

2.] Complete decoupling of China is not possible (Vivek Katju).

3.] Group is internally divided as some are members of BRI of China.

4.] US-led neo-colonialism concerns

5.] Some members like Cambodia, did not join IPEF.

6.] Strategic tight rope walking balancing US led IPEF and SCO, BRICS for India.

MEA S. Jaishankar "India's foreign policy are based on its own interests, its cultures and we must avoid any bandwagoning."

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently India-Australia held their 2nd virtual summit. This calls for recognition of technology in diplomacy.

Identification of priority areas

1.] Harnessing the digital space. that is border-less, identity-free, nationality-free.

2.] S. Jaishankar → India must

a.) leverage the dominant
- harness technology from the best
eg Israel for agritech.
Europe for digital space
Russia for space tech.

b.] cooperate with convergent
- like minded countries like Brazil on data protection.

- taking GAFA multinational companies with Europe.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.] Manage competition

- 5G tech from China to be countered with home grown tech.
- Agri tech of Australia, Israel that might hamper Indian industry to be managed with MOUs, etc.

Steps taken by government

1.] New NEST department set up in M/o External Affairs.

2.] MOUs signed for technological sharing.

eg Japan-India on technology transfer on Nuclear power.

3.] Capacity building of entrepreneurs and scientists.

4.] Regulation of digital space

→ with the help of Global minimum Alternate tax,

→ FATF regulations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1.] Addressing emerging challenges like crypto currency trading, blockchain for money laundering.

2.] Consensus-based digital regulations that are agreeable to all.

3.] Implementation to the teeth of decisions to gain fruits of the MOUs, regulation

4.] Leveraging institutional set ups like - UN, WTO, IMF to deliberate.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK